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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

USSR GRAIN HARVEST MOVES NORTHEASTWARD;
INDUSTRIAL CROP HARVEST BEGINS

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Ukrainian SSR

By 11 September, harvesting of sugar beets had begun in kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Odessa, Poltava, Kirovograd, and other oblasts of the republic. The first thousands of quintals had already reached the sugar plants. (1)

As of 1 September, percentage fulfillment of 1952 plans for various operations was as follows in Izmail' and Odessa oblasts (2):

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Izmail'</u>	<u>Odessa</u>
Grain crops reaped		
Grain crops reaped by combine	81	82
Grain crops threshed, including those combined (percent of grain crops reaped)	96	88
Perennial seed grasses mowed	93	90
Straw on combined fields stacked or hauled from fields without stacking (percent of combined area)	30	54
Coarse fodder procured	72	60
Ensilage crops mowed	87	52
Ensilage stored	91	47
Winter fallow plowed	188	54
	12	1 (2)

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As of 5 September, percentage fulfillment of 1952 plans for various operations was as follows in Kamenets-Podolsk and Zhitomir oblasts (1):

Operation	Kamenets-Podol'sk	Zhitomir
Grain crops reaped	91	90
Grain crops reaped by combine	71	68
Grain crops threshed, including those combined (percent of grain crops reaped)	79	61
Winter crops sown	54	46
Winter fallow plowed	3	3
Coarse fodder procured	30	39
Silage stored	14	58 (1)

In 1949, lemon and orange seedlings were brought to kolkhoses of Odessa Oblast from Georgia. Now, there are more than 10,000 citrus trees in the oblast. Many kolkhoses will obtain a good lemon crop in 1952; one kolkhoz is expecting to pick 200 fruits from each of 500 trees. (1)

Moldavian SSR

Harvesting of industrial crops has begun in kolkhoses and sovkhoses of the republic. Sunflowers are being harvested almost everywhere; in most kolkhoses, the sunflower seed harvest will exceed that of former years. (3)

Georgian SSR

By 6 September, Tbilisi Oblast, in which most of the grain-growing fields of the republic are located, had delivered to the state 100,000 more pud of grain than in 1951. (1)

By 9 September, 53 million string-meters (shnurometry) of tobacco had been cut and strung in kolkhoses of Abkhaz ASSR. (5)

Azerbaijdzhan SSR

During the last 3 years, the area planted to tea in kolkhoses and sovkhoses of the republic has more than doubled. Tea growers of the republic fulfilled the plan for delivery of tea leaves to the state 2 months ahead of schedule. As of 10 September, 5,960 more kilograms of leaves had been delivered than as of the same date in 1951. (1)

RSFSR

The harvest is in full swing in Nizhny and Krasnoyarsk krais and in Omsk, Novosibirsk, Kemerovo, and other Siberian oblasts. Siberian agricultural forces are now directing their efforts to harvest the grain crop as quickly as possible and without losses, to fulfill their state delivery plans ahead of schedule, to procure fodder, and to carry out other work which must be done simultaneously with the harvest.

But all the evidence points to the fact that some heads of agricultural organizations in some areas of Siberia are not waging an unrelenting struggle for rapid harvesting and timely fulfillment of the plan for grain deliveries to the state.

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In some areas of Novosibirsk Oblast, hay procurement ceased when the harvest began; straw is not being collected from the fields, although straw occupies an important place in the feed balance and failure to collect it could cause a repetition of conditions in previous years, when livestock was not provided with sufficient fodder during the winter.

In 1951, Omsk Oblast did not meet the plan for winter fallow preparation; this failure complicated spring sowing and will show up negatively on the harvest. Unsatisfactory utilization of machines in some areas of Omsk Oblast is again causing a lag in the preparation of winter fallow for spring 1953 crop sowing. A similar situation prevails in many regions of Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk oblasts.(2)

By 10 September, kolkhozes of 14 rayons in Altay Kray had reported fulfillment of their plans for grain delivery to the state.(6)

Although conditions are such in Altay Kray that adequate fodder supplies can be procured for wintering both collectivized and privately owned livestock, procurement is unsatisfactory in the kray as a whole. By 9 September, more than 50 percent of the rayons and Gorno-Altay Autonomous Oblast had not yet fulfilled the hay-mowing plan. During the last 5 days of August, 13 rayons mowed no hay. Hay stacking is proceeding still more slowly. Almost nowhere is straw being stacked. The situation in regard to ensilage storage is just as bad. The main reason for the lag in fulfilling the fodder procurement program is that when the grain harvest began fodder procurement ceased.(7)

Kolkhozes of Buryat-Mongol ASSR are striving to fulfill the grain-delivery plan by 15 September.

By 8 September, mass reaping of grain crops was in progress in Chita Oblast. During the last 2 years, MTS of the oblast have received hundreds of caterpillar tractors and combines. Many of the combines are self-propelled.(8)

The grain harvest is in full swing in sovkhoses of Eastern Siberia. Due to the late spring and excessive rain in June and July, grain ripened 12-15 days and in Khakass Autonomous Oblast, even up to 20 days later than usual. Late ripening, muddy fields in some areas, and considerable lodging are seriously complicating the grain harvest. Many sovkhoses of Krasnoyarsk Kray made preparations for gathering the harvest under these conditions by equipping their combines with grain-catching devices, so that lodged and low-hanging grain would not be lost.(9)

In 1952, the number of combines in Orel Oblast is twice as great as in 1951 and that of tractors and other harvesting machines considerably greater, yet, the plan for harvesting by combine has been fulfilled only 50 percent.(2)

Kolkhozes of Ryazan' Oblast have grown a good potato crop. Mass digging has begun in some areas of the oblast. Twice as many potato diggers and combines are working on the fields as in 1951.(4)

As of 5 September, the plan for reaping of grain in kolkhozes of Smolensk Oblast had not been fulfilled and flax pulling had not been even half finished. Between 5 and 10 September, there was a decline in the grain reaping pace. Both harvesting and delivery of grain to the state are inexcusably slow. While there is no doubt that the weather this year has not been altogether favorable for harvesting, the main reasons for the lag are poor labor organization and low machine productivity.

As of 5 September, MTS of the oblast had met the plan for combine harvesting of grain crops only 18 percent. More than 50 percent of the combines stand idle, and combines in operation have a low output rate.(10)

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Mass sowing of winter crops is in progress in Stavropol' Kray.

While many kolkhozes of Tyumen Oblast are successfully carrying out the grain harvest, progress is unsatisfactory in the oblast as a whole. A considerable part of the crop is still standing. Harvesting of industrial crops is also lagging in the oblast; this is particularly true of fiber flax, which matured in early August in most kolkhozes. Many flax pullers are out of order; many others were not even readied for operation.(7)

Kazakh SSR

During the first 5 days of September, average daily output per combine in the republic reached 10.9 hectares, the highest average daily output since the war. Of all grain reaped in kolkhozes of the republic, 93.7 percent was harvested by combine.(7)

By 5 September, kolkhozes and sovkhoses of 70 rayons -- one third of all rayons in Kazakhstan -- had fulfilled the plan for delivery of grain to the state.(2)

By 9 September, sovkhoses of Kazakhstan had fulfilled the plan for delivery of grain to the state; deliveries were completed almost a month earlier than in 1951.(11)

By 5 September, the rice harvest had begun in Kazakhstan. The first rice threshed yielded 300 pud per hectare. Kolkhoz workers have pledged to complete the harvest quickly and without losses.(12)

By 10 September, mass harvesting of cotton was developing in southern Kazakhstan.(13)

As of 5 September, percentage fulfillment of 1952 plans for various operations was as follows in West Kazakhstan and Aktyubinsk oblasti (6):

<u>Operation</u>	<u>West Kazakhstan</u>	<u>Aktyubinsk</u>
Grain crops reaped	78.2	68.5
Grain crops reaped by combine	80.8	74.8
Hay procured	40.8	50.2
Ensilage stored	25.0	41.8
Winter crops sown	41.5	65.6
Winter fallow plowed	9.1	13.0 (6)

Uzbek SSR

Kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and MTS of the republic are engaging in socialist competition to fulfill the plan for delivery of cotton to the state at least 50 percent by 5 October.(5)

By 6 September, mass harvesting of cotton had begun in the republic.(14)

The Bol'shoy Ferganskiy imeni Stalin, Severo-Ferganskiy, and Yuzhno-Ferganskiy irrigation canals, the largest of many in the Fergana Valley built under the Soviet regime, permit irrigation of 98,000 hectares of land. Another canal called imeni Akhunbabayev is under construction this year; it is to irrigate 17,000 hectares.(12)

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Turkmen SSR

By 7 September, the cotton harvest was in progress on fields of the republic. (15)

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